THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865. NO. 45.

R. B. VOGLER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Old rates for such country produce as we need. [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them or about 25 cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

☞ Several important legal decisions, and other lengthy articles, new advertisements, &c., leave us barely room for the most reliable items of news, consisting many rumors which we could not trace to any authentic source. That them are stirring times at hand, there is not the shadow of a doubt. We will endeavor to keep our readers posted as to passing events, and give the truth, at least as near as possible, in these exciting times.

☞ We learn that the resignation of R. A. Vogler, Esq., as a Bonded Agent of the Q. M. Department, has been accepted by the government, and Mr. John D. Stevens, of this place, has been appointed in his stead. A very good appointment.

DECLARED EXCHANGED.—The Confederate authorities have declared exchanged all Confederate prisoners who were landed at Charleston and Savannah during the months of November and December of last year, and all landed on James river prior to the 15th day of March. This exchange, we think, will add twenty or thirty thousand soldiers to our army.

ORGANIZED.—The 2d Regiment of Home Guard, composed of the counties of Wake, Orange, Person, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth, was organized yesterday, at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, by the election of J. Masten, of Forsyth, Colonel; Furman Dowd, of Wake, Lieut Colonel; and Samuel Patterson, of Orange, Major.

At a later hour, the 1st Regiment of Home Guard, composed of the counties of Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Johnston, Lenoir, Duplin, Nash, Sampson, Wilson and Wayne, was also organized by the election of W. F. Greene, of Franklin, Colonel; D. C. Clark, of Halifax, Lieut. Colonel; and Joseph Jenkins, of Nash, Major.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.—One more call in relation to Tithes. Second Class Home Guard examination by Medical Board, last day of March and first of April. Wagons wanted to haul salt from Greensboro'. Go to the Concert on Friday evening. Miller's Notice.

☞ Gen. Early and staff were not captured in the valley, as reported. They have arrived in Richmond.

News of the Week.

THE FIGHT BELOW KINSTON.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL LEE

RICHMOND, March 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

Hon J. C. Breckenridge, Sec'y of War:

Gen Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston, and drove him from his position. He disputed ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles from his first.

We captured three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large. Ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely. Maj. Gens Hill and Hoke exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate estimates our casualties in this engagement at not more than 500, that of the enemy at 4000

LATER FROM KINSTON.

There are many rumors in relation to the situation about Kinston and Goldsboro.

The Raleigh *Progress*, of the 13th says:

It was generally conceded yesterday that Kinston was occupied by the enemy on Saturday, and that our forces had fallen back.

There was hard fighting before Kinston on Friday, and our forces were forced back by superior numbers, some loss in killed and wounded no doubt, on both sides. The Federals opposed to us are 50,000 men.

The Yankees were moving on towards Goldsboro', which place is believed to have been occupied by the enemy on Monday last. There seems to be no doubt that the place is now in the possession of the Federals.

The enemy at Kinston is under command of Foster or Schofield—not certain under which.

The *Confederate*, of the 13th, says that on Saturday about 500 wounded men were sent up from Kinston to Raleigh, and were placed in hospitals there. The regular hospitals were soon overrun, and the churches were impressed for hospital purposes. Only about one hundred of the badly wounded were sent here. Some two or three hundred wounded passed, Saturday night, on their way to Salisbury.

FAYETTEVILLE.—The *Progress* says:

"Gentlemen who have arrived at Raleigh, from Fayetteville, report that the enemy entered the place on Saturday morning, and that our forces are falling back in the direction of Raleigh. A concentration of all our forces, and a great battle near Raleigh is thought probable soon.

HEADQUARTERS, March 10.

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Secretary of War:

General Hampton attacked Kilpatrick at day-light this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, and many horses, and recaptured one hundred prisoners, and releasing a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns were so good could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss was not heavy. Lieut. Col. B. King was killed. Brigadiers Blume, Cole Hampe and Harrison, Majors Lewis, Ferguson and others were wounded.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

Northern papers of the 7th contain a synopsis of Lincoln's inaugural address. It is as follows:

Lincoln says there is no occasion for an extended address. He will not venture any prediction in regard to the future. Four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending war—all dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. Both parties deprecated war, but one would make war rather than let the nation survive—the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish—and war came. The slave interest was some how the cause of war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the government claimed no right to more than restrict the territorial emigrant of it. Neither party, expected by war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained; neither party anticipated that the cause of the conflict [illegible] should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph. Fondly do we hope, and eventually do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue, until [illegible] retribution has been visited upon the slave-holders, it must be said the judgment of the Lord is righteous.

THE BURNING AND EVACUATION OF COLUMBIA.

From the Charlotte papers of 7th we collate the following facts concerning the burning and evacuation of Columbia.

Anterior to the evacuation, which began on Monday, Feb. 20th, [illegible] the [Carolinian,] orders were issued by commanding officers to their subordinates and the people "to stay where you are." But on that day, the enemy having pressed forward within twelve miles of the city, the evacuation began and was conducted with despatch and diligence up to Thursday evening, when the last of our troops retired. Notwithstanding, all the stores could not be removed, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods, &c., were destroyed, or distributed to the people and soldiers, or pillaged by Wheeler's cavalry. On Thursday the enemy were within sight of the city and threw several shells into it—killing it is said, one or two citizens. The same day the cotton was piled and fired, and Wheeler's cavalry riding into town dismounted and began their work of plunder. Some of their squads were dispersed, but, nevertheless, the work of robbing continued. As the troops retreated the cotton and the bridges over the Congaree were fired, and on Friday the enemy marched into town, having thrown a pontoon bridge across the river. In front of their column, which was led by the 15th corps, was a carriage decorated with the banners of the U. S. army; and finally the whole force marched up Main street towards the capitol and halted. There they displayed the stars and stripes upon the capitol, amid many demonstrations of joy and victory. The troops remained in the street for hours, but soon began pillaging the houses and stores contiguous to their lines. Much property and many valuables were taken from the citizens, and although force was said to have been used in many instances and harsh acts perpetrated, the informant of the [Carolinian] observed none personally. In the afternoon the Yankee troops were quartered in the vacant lots and public grounds of the city.

Not long after the enemy entered the cotton on Washington and Lady's rests was fired, and the jail also, which was used as a Confederate prison. The culprits were released and among them was a yankee prisoner, who is said to have married immediately afterwards one of the belles of Columbia. The wind being high, and some of the yankee soldiers intoxicated, the flames were spread with great rapidity, and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire companies, whole blocks were soon enveloped by the devouring element. The air was filled with cinders and some of the streets were impassible. The old capitol was burned, the Ursuline convent, government works, South Carolina depot, together with hundreds of other houses of all sizes and character. Between 4 and 5,000 citizens were turned out of house and home, and many of the Yankees, being intoxicated were consumed in the flames. The [Carolinian] office was also destroyed, and the new capitol injured some. The citizens retired to the woods and public grounds, and their movables, which they saved, were plundered in a great degree. Gen. Sherman was forced by the flames to remove his Headquarters three times during the conflagration.

We cannot deplore this loss too much. Sad, sad indeed must be the spectacle exhibited by the charred and smouldering remains of a once thriving and beautiful city.

When Sherman left some stragglers remained, who were captured by the citizens. About 200 foreigners and Northerners are said to have gone with him. He left 5 or 600 beef cattle to relieve the wants of the citizens.

Some white flags were displayed, but the Yankees paid but little respect to them.

While moving ammunition from the arsenal magazine 27 yankees were killed, and one of their officers said they had lost more men in and around Columbia than they had lost before during their whole campaign.

The people of South Carolina and Charlotte are making every effort to supply the wants of their distressed fellow citizens, and the sufferers were entertained in the houses of Columbia by their more fortunate neighbors after the conflagration had subsided.

FROM WINNSBORO', S. C., AND MONROE, N. C.

J. E. Britton, Editor of the *Times*, at the former place, makes a statement in the Charlotte papers much similar to the account of the foregoing catastrophe at Columbia, and appeals for aid to the sufferers at Winnsboro'.

A party of thirty-five yankee foragers dashed into Monroe on Wednesday, March 1st, remained about an hour and left, carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, too, in another, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the street when the yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 10 negro men, were carried off. Thirteen of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees.

No buildings were burnt in the village—not even the Court House and Jail were injured—but the enemy seized whatever they wanted and carried it off. Two couriers (sent out from Charlotte, stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.

THE NEGRO BILL.

The following is the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress to increase the military forces of the Confederate States, by the enlistment of negroes:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure the independence and preserve their institutions, the President is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

"SEC 2. That the General in Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

"SEC 3. That while employed in the service the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

"SEC 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws or so many thereof, as the President may deem necessary, to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, that not more than 25 per cent. of all slaves between the ages of 18 and 45, of any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

"SEC 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said slaves."

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 4th inst., we learn that there has been a fight in the Valley, and that Gen. Early's forces have suffered severely.

On Wednesday evening, March 1st, a force of 4,000 Yankee cavalry and 2,000 mounted infantry, with 10 pieces of artillery, under Gen. Custer, occupied Staunton. The *Republican* says that most of the government stores and property had been removed. There was some skirmishing upon the occupation of Staunton, but our forces fell back along the railroad towards Waynesboro and Rockfish gap. About three miles in front of Waynesboro a stand was made, but Gen. Early, finding the enemy too strong, retreated to Rockfish gap. The enemy then flanked him by passing through an obscure gap in the mountains south of Rockfish, and Early again abandoned his position and retired upon Charlottesville.—This place the enemy have since taken possession of, and also cut the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, twelve miles from the latter place.

The *Republican* says a force of 6 or 8,000 is also advancing up the Valley to co-operate with Custer, and that some 4,000 cavalry were reported in Fauquier county, moving upon Gordonsville. Lynchburg is thought to be the aim of these parties.

Charlottesville is 60 miles north of Lynchburg, and about the same distance west of Richmond. Perhaps these parties should they occupy Lynchburg, may be further aiming in conjunction with Averill and Stoneman, at Barkesville, the junction of the Danville and Southside railroad. Barkesville is 70 miles from Lynchburg.

CONGRESS.—Congress agreed to adjourn on Saturday last, but the President requested the session to be prolonged on account of a contemplation he wished to make an early day, whereupon the adjournment was postponed to Tuesday last. The time for the new regular session has been changed from November to October. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue $80,000,000 Treasury notes, to provide for the payment of arrears of the army and navy.

DIED.

In Davidson County, on the 7th of February last, PETER SINK, aged 79 years, 9 months and one day.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Kaufman } Habeas Corpus.
vs. } Mr. Poe for petitioner.
Col. C. J. Harris, Gov't Att'y for C. S. Conf. States.

The petitioner in this case was enrolled in Columbus, and, after medical examination, found unfit for service in the army on account of disease in the eyes. He was assigned to duty as a baker in the hospital. He alleges that he is illegally held by the Confederate authorities in the position to which he was assigned.

In the decision of this case, we feel called on, from its importance, to review the rights and powers of the Government over the liberties of men not fit for military or field service. All nations in the exercise of sovereign power, have been held authorized to call into use the men and means at their disposal, to protect their liberties, privileges, institutions, territory or honor. The [illegible] of war which carries with it an implied power over the whole resources of the country, and not only the present, but posterity may be burdened with the evils that flow out of the necessities of war. This justly considered, imposes restraints upon nations going to war without just grievance and reasonable hopes of success. Of these the nations judge, and when war is declared, control the men and means to conduct it successfully. But while these principles are axiomatic, and may be found in all works treating of national or constitutional questions, see De Lolme on Constitution; Vattel, Cours de Droit, Public Iterne and Externe, Paris; Blackstone's Prerogative of the Crown; Story, &c., &c. Still the reasons and illustrations, with unmistakable conclusiveness, point to the protection of the people, their rights, laws, liberties and property as the source, origin and legality of power.

The idea that a "nation may have the use of these resources to protect itself," conveys an erroneous impression, except we carry along in our minds the fact that the people constitute the nation, and their protection is the aim and object for which the resources are wielded. This power, we assert, as the prerogative of nations, is an incident of their sovereignty, but in cases where several independent nations unite, by virtue of a written constitution, to form a Confederacy, then such constitution is the law of its life and the character of its existence, and in it we must look for the power, if it is not expressly delegated, or arises by natural and necessary implication, the Confederacy has no right to exercise it. This is not a new proposition. State right and State sovereignty are not new ideas of the present century or age. The Germanic Confederation at one time, embracing thirty-eight sovereign States, before the dissolution by Charlamagne of the Helvetic body. The United Netherlands containing seven independent States; the Confederacy of Greece, and the United States, are all instances of its existence; the war the South wages is predicated upon State rights. Georgia went into the Confederacy free and independent. She left the U. S. free and independent, and to maintain this proud position, she has sacrificed her blood and treasure. In union with her sister States, she created the Confederate Government, and conferred upon it its powers.

The States had two attributes of sovereignty, external and internal; the last relating to their laws, institutions and government; the first to their relation to the outside world. The several States blended their sovereignties in an agent and, by voluntary engagement, assented to and adopted a constitution binding on both. In this union the States have not parted with their sovereignty, but merely delegated and prescribed its use to the Confederate States, and this view of the several States retaining their sovereignty, while united, is in usage and custom with the laws of nations.

Sovereign and independent States may unite themselves together by a perpetual Confederacy, without ceasing to be, each individual by a perfect State, they will together constitute a Federal Republic. Their joint deliberations will not impair the sovereignty of such members, though they may, in certain respects, put some restraint in the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagement. A person does not cease to be independent when he is obliged to fill engagements which he has voluntarily contracted. (Vattel, section 10, page 8.) and how forcible is the application of these principles to the union of the Southern States, which is not declared to be perpetual, but may be dissolved by either of the States.

We have referred to this subject for the purpose of bringing clearly to view the grant of power, under which the movant is claimed by the Confederate authorities, and established beyond cavil, disputation or argument, that the Confederate Constitution is the only legitimate source of Confederate power, that prerogative and powers incident to sovereignty are no part or parcel of its existence; that it lives and breathes by the will and power of the constitution alone, and to preserve the constitution, its political virginity must be kept sacred from the embrace of military power. War measures are unknown to it, and courts can only regard constitutional measures and ascertain their legality by reference to the constitution itself.

"We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character," in the impressive and expressive language of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, on the 11th of March, 1861, ordaining and establishing the constitution of the Confederate States, and the 1st section of the instrument declares "all legislative power herein delegated," using the word delegated as an index to the power, whence derived and how limited. Section 12 grants the power to raise and support armies, and under this power the Conscript Acts were passed, and the simple question of this case is, whether Congress, under that power, is limited to raising armies, or may absorb the whole population of the several States and control men not fit for the army and detail and assign them to various duties. We decided that Congress, in the exercise of the power "to raise armies," could not detail and exempt agriculturists and hold exclusive military control over them; that the power of raising an army meant the taking of men into the army and arming them for war. The Supreme Court affirmed this decision. We have not the grounds of their opinion, but reasonably presume that they held like ourself—that the power to raise armies was one thing, and the power to raise provisions another; that raising an army was a military act, raising provisions an agricultural one, and over the agricultural interests Congress had no legitimate control or power. The constitution gives the power to take private property for public use, upon just compensation, and under this power Congress has the right to impress supplies by paying for them. The constitution grants the power of levying tax, and thus, raise money to carry out the law of impressment constitutionally by paying for the articles taken, and thus support the armies, and we therefore decided that detailed agriculturists, as well as exempts, were not in the army, and limited the power of raising armies to the fact of raising them, not upon paper, not by the passage of laws, but by military action.

The case before us involves again the question of Congressional limitation—can men, declared unfit for service in the field, be still retained in military service? Can they be detailed for other than military service? Can a baker in a hospital be held as a deserter from the army under the rules and articles of war?

We have said that the power to raise armies is the power granted. We have said that the power granted is the only power that can be exercised, and therefore the question arises, how are armies to be raised? We know no way but by putting men in the army. What then is an army? becomes a legitimate inquiry. In law & the word is applied to mean a great multitude, as an army of locusts; but in its technical meaning, as it is used in the constitution, in the military codes of nations, in the rules and articles of war, wherever it is applied to men, it means a body of men armed for war, and in modern times, implies infantry, artillery and cavalry. The rules and articles of war applicable to the army embraces the men who are regularly in the military service, and not any other class of citizens. An army is composed of men distinguished from the body of the people by being in arms for military service. In this country it is distinguished from the militia by express provision in the constitution—to raise armies and to call out the militia being distinct grants of power. The power to raise armies may be illustrated, as to its meaning and intention, by a brief glance at the military laws of other nations, to see whether there is such an idea as classification, on account of disease, or physical inability, recognized by them, or whether any but able-bodied men constitute the army.

In Russia, not only the invalids are exempt, but nobility, clergy, magistrates, students and merchants of particular guild. In Prussia the conscription takes every citizen capable to bear arms, to serve at twenty years old for three years, then two years in the reserve, after which he joins the landwher, in which he remains, subject to call in time of war, until his thirty-second year, and in the second Ban until his 39th, when he goes into the Landstrum. In France, all citizens between twenty and twenty-six, are liable to conscription besides Reserves; and when Napoleon, whose memory still floats over the world like an inspiration, was grappling the military power of the world, he only took the able-bodied men for armies from France.

In Belgium, the Burgher Guard, as distinguished from Troops of the Line, is composed of able-bodied men. In England conscription is unknown. The military power of Austria consists of a standing army, and army of Reserves. The exemptions are numerous, and no provision made for other than able-bodied men, except as in England—those who have been disabled in active service. In Turkey, the army is organized on European principles. There are six orders or divisions, embracing and divided into Active and Nizamie, and Redif or Reserve. The Urban and rural police are made up of musselmen volunteers, like the English constabulary. In Switzerland there is no standing army, but every canton contributes a fixed contingent when called on, the ages between twenty four and thirty-four forming the corps of active service, and between thirty-four and forty-four the reserve. In Spain the army consists of regulars and reserves. In Germany all the States act federatively, and the contingent of men and money each State must give in time of war is fixed according to population. In Denmark the army is recruited by conscription—the period of conscription commencing at twenty. Four years in the line and four in the reserve; after this they remain in the Testmannen, assimilating the Prussian landwher, subject to call up to their forty-fifth year. In Sweden the army proper is raised by enlistment, and the reserve by conscription. In Norway, Japan and the Netherlands, there are standing armies. But enough has been glanced at to illustrate the view we propose, that the term army, throughout the world, has but one meaning, and, while men are classified as to age, there is no second class from physical disability, besides, the army does not include the 'reserve' forces until they are called out. The militia in this country occupies the place of the reserve, and is not regarded properly "the army." When we speak of the army, we mean the army of fighting men, or the body of men armed for war. The term does not embrace hospital cooks or nurses. It implies able-bodied men, wherever and whenever used. Even in Siam, where every man is liable to be called out at the will of his chief, under the direction of the "sacred lord of lives," or "owner of all," "the most exalted and infallible lord," the people have this protection, that none but able bodied men can be forced into service.

The power to raise armies, in our judgment, as granted by the Confederate constitution, is limited in its application to the raising of armies, and armies are made out of able bodied men—men capable of bearing arms. This view is strengthened by the fact that, under our system of Government, the only service the citizen owes to the Confederate Government is military service. In military service there is opened the road to glory—the private may aspire by noble deeds to wear a wreath of stars, his heroism may lift him to honor and emblazon his name to posterity—and being capable of these services, his country may command them; but to assign a man to menial service, unfit to earn distinction in his country's cause, is to robe him in a soldier's garb and rob him of a soldier's glory. We fully appreciate and recognize the condition of this country. We know, with Mignet, "that the true author of a war is not he who declares it, but he who renders it necessary." We know the struggles of our government, in defending liberty and free government, what it has had to meet. But we feel sensibly the surest way to the end is to walk by the light of the Constitution. The public spirit, upon which all power is founded, may be led to enthusiasm and warmed with patriotism, by a just regard for the laws of the land.

One of the indispensable qualities of a government, says Mr. Thiers, in his History of the Revolution, is to have that good reputation which defends it from injustice. Losing this, there remains no longer the faculty of governing. In the history of Napoleon, we may read lessons of the necessity of adhering to the law rather than to power. "In all his acts, he gave the civil orders pre-eminence over the military orders."—[Louis Napoleon.] A General had no power to arrest an obscure criminal.—[Thibadeau.] In 1806, the Duke de Abrantes, then Governor of Paris, was accused of violating the Game Law. He set at defiance the authority of courts. He was obliged to settle the matter to avoid an execution.—[Thibadeau, vol. 5, p. 218.] After the birth of young Napoleon, the Emperor contemplated erecting a superb palace, to be called the King of Rome's Palace. Upon the site selected stood a poor cooper's hut. Napoleon offered forty times its value, but the owner, speculating on the necessity, rose higher. The noble Emperor, in this, as in all other acts of greatness, surpassing the world, abandoned the design, and let the cooper's hut, in his own immortal language, "remain as a monument of his respect for the law."

With the view we entertain of the necessity of frowning down and discarding "war measures" and "war policy," when inconsistent with the constitution, emanating from whatever source, we have introduced the few illustrations given to bring the greatest mind in history to support our position, that the law must be guarded and civil rights respected, as the only hope of success of the country, to bring back a sound public patriotism, to pour out its offering on the country's altar. Every shock to the public spirit of the country recoils, and the shock is communicated to the government. Every step outside the constitution is a shock, to prevent which courts are clothed with power and separated from the other departments of the government; so that their action may be as the sentinel to guard the palsea of civil liberty.

These brief glances at national obligation are responsive to the line of argument pressed in this case. Col. Harris insisted further, with zeal and ability, in behalf of the Government he so ably represents, that under the grant of power "to raise armies," the government can declare every man in the Confederate States a soldier, and order him into service; and as the major power includes the lesser, the government may assign the Petitioner to lighter duty than that of a soldier in the army. By the logic of the principles we have already laid down, we cannot assent to the power urged as a war prerogative of government. Laws general in their expression, are not like laws general in their application. The conscript laws declared all men between certain ages in service; yet it is certain that many within the ages were not embraced in the application of the law. The civil officers of the State, including the judicial, legislative and administrative departments, were above the reach of the law—not by virtue of Congressional exemption, but by virtue of constitutional right. Congress could not pass a law putting the legislators of the State in the army. There are many limitations on the exercise of this power, but we have not the time to discuss them.

The proposition embraces the idea that Congress may declare all men liable to service in for the army or military service, and then assign them to any duty it pleases. This would be the violation of great principles of moral obligations, as well as humanity, and justice—to declare men fit for service who are unfit—and could only be accomplished by the debasement of a noble profession, charged with the examination of its physical capacity of men for the army. But we must hasten to the conclusion which may, in a few sentences, be deduced from what we have already said; that, in view of the law, public justice and national obligation, we see no power to hold this man as a cook or a baker in the hospital, and therefore order that he be discharged from custody upon [illegible].

O. A. LOCHRANE.
Judge Superior Court, Georgia.

The People's Press.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On the Past, Present and Future of the American War, 1861.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter V.

The opinion which obtained mostly that a diversion would take place with the Northwestern States in favor of the Confederate States, was that of *immediate*, or relative interest.—This was a delusion from the simple fact that, commercially, this was not the case. The North-western and Southern States are mostly agricultural, and generally produce an abundance of surplus. This surplus always had to find a market either in the manufacturing districts North, in the sugar and cotton districts South, or be shipped abroad. The major part of the North-western States, finding an easy exchange of their products, for the necessary fabrics, &c., for home consumption in the manufacturing districts North, as a consequent result, the preponderence of productive interest, so far as dollars were concerned, *at least*, bound these two sections under the common rules of reciprocal trade, and being mutual and profitable, it could not with sound reason be supposed that the North western people would detach themselves from this trade, which they believed added yearly to their best interests as an agricultural people, merely to change such relations, by connecting their destiny with an agricultural interest dissimilar somewhat, yet antagonistic in nature; simply to go along with the cotton States, which would increase and enlarge their fields by extending the institution of African slavery—a thing which had originally produced the quarrel out of which this huge war had grown. If they had been so disposed, they could have moved with more ease with South Carolina, and instead of enrolling troops for Mr. Lincoln, could have turned them over to Mr. Davis. But they saw that their interest was better served by remaining, as they have, in the Union and continuing their trade with the manufacturing States, than it could possibly be, by going with the seceded States, where it might have been reasonably supposed the disturbing element of African slavery would not cease to be agitated, between its friends and opponents, politically.—Hence they found no hesitancy in deciding upon the subject of secession, and that permanently. Taking this to be the correct view in regard to the subject of relative interest, it would be marvelous to conclude that these States would join issue with the Confederate States; and this view of the matter has all the time been corroborated by their State and municipal elections But the truth of this delusion was not convincingly exhibited to the political leaders of the South, until after the defeat of Gen. McClelland. Since then but little hope has been entertained that the North-west would revolutionize and join the Confederacy. This prospective help having now vanished, and Mr. Lincoln being re-elected for four years, the assured ultimatum was to "fight on, fight ever" The federals in the meanwhile having made the circuit nearly, of the seceded States, Grant having made a lodgment around the Capital, and Sherman pressing on from Atlanta to Savannah; leaving a space of a few hundred miles between himself and Grant as a converging pivot towards the capitol, the question of negotiation began to be fully discussed among the sovereign people, and with the cabinet and Congress. The further conscription of the white population seemed impracticable, for the reason supplies would in that event become too limited for a continuance of the struggle beyond a definite period. The alternative presented was the emancipation and conscription of slaves This *monstrous presentation on the part of the secession leaders, astounded the country, if not the world.* The slaves of the South being held and disposed of as an article of common property, had, it is true, been placed in the army to work on fortifications, &c., giving the advantage to the enemy by rendering the negro not only subject to the law regulating contraband property, but when captured he got expert and disciplined spaders, which could be turned to good account on his own works. But aside from this blunder (and why I call it so is, it was thought to be the inducing cause of the enemy to use his free negroes as soldiers) it was never dreamed by the masses of the Southern people that the day would come in the history of the struggle, when it would be absolutely expedient as a means of defence, to place the negro, with musket in hand, by the side of the white man. This was the principal against which the whites protested, and went to war to prevent. But the rolls of conscription exhibiting the figures of numerical strength to have been pretty nearly exhausted, and the depletions in the army from ulterior causes having impressed the necessity of filling up the ranks, the question of making the negro a soldier found plenty of advocates with the ultra war men, who feared to face the music themselves. This new feature in the war policy having resolved the question into that of reconstruction with emancipation by the federal constitution—subjugation with emancipation and probable confiscation of lands by Congress and proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, or a continuance of the struggle with emancipation, the conscripting of the negro, and loss of liberty, perhaps in the Confederacy,—led to the opening of truce, for a few days, between the two governments to talk over the matters informally touching the terms of a peaceful adjustment.—Anticipating the freeing and using the slave as a soldier in the Confederate army, as Mr Lincoln was doing, the question of negro equality was settled, from the fact that the two extremes had met, occupying the same grounds touching the freeing and using the slave as a means of army defence, and under the circumstances, it might have been supposed, as the two governments had arrived at the same conclusion on the subject of emancipation, that the war could easily have been stopped, and peace have returned with its smiles upon the land. The scene was characterized with seemingly friendly interchange of opinions, joke cracking, &c, the main issue turning however, upon the *term temporary recognition of the Confederate government.* This, as might have been expected, did not receive the approval of Mr. Lincoln, and the commissioners of peace returned, having accomplished nothing.—And it was not surprising when the whole subject is sensibly viewed aside from "the canker of ambitious thoughts." Then how is peace to come, if by negotiation, it must flow from a National Congress, where the entire interests of the States, both North and South, can be fairly represented, by chosen men for that purpose alone. This mode of disposing of the matter could be so conducted as to leave untarnished the escutcheon of both governments, and bring peace, honorable alike, to both nations. The States cannot intervene in any other way while they form a league under a written constitution. Will such an effort be made, or will war continue to sweep over the land carrying devastation, desolation, ruin and death in its pathway? Will it continue until the white soldiers are exhausted and the black man placed by his side with [illegible] to accomplish what is advocated [illegible] white men have been as yet unsuccessful in accomplishing? Then to be set at liberty with a homestead, it is suggested, given them, whilst the poor whites and their surviving heirs are not mentioned in such provision. But such an extraordinary measure of putting slaves in the ranks, can but exhibit the near approach of a crisis in the affairs of the country. The question as to whether the negroes will make good soldiers has been answered in a thousand ways, and in every instance the opinion leads to the same conclusion, that they will not do to depend on to achieve our independence. It is argued in support of the measure that the white man is reduced to no nearer a level with the negro in ranks than when at the plow-handles in the field. The white man by the side of his slave in the field governs that slave, and he does not use fire-arms in the State where he lives, nor approach his master as his equal. In the ranks, if this restraint is enforced, the negro will desert and go to the enemy or take to the swamps. Put him in the ranks and give him arms, and drill him, and he will feel his importance as a means of defence, and if deprived of the privileges of the common white soldiers, he will feel at liberty to complain of unfair service. A clan of such deserters would be ruinous to any community wherever they might take up. They would commit all manner of depredations and all manner of crimes. The white women of the country would be forced to remain in a manner secluded to escape disgrace from such an element let loose, as they would be by desertion. And then there would be a class of them that would seek vengeance upon their masters and mistresses for conceived ill treatment years that have past. The white and black deserters, it may be supposed, would band together, to rob and steal, and crimes of any imaginable shape, it is believed would be committed upon persons and property. A certain class of white women would take up with them, and visit their dens and caves, as some have already done in this country, with some of the conscript free negroes who deserted. The horrors of scenes, which may be supposed would follow in a few years, would be such as to lead to internecean warfare between the whites and negroes, of the most horrible character.

[To be continued.]

ERRATA.—In 4th Chapter, 4th paragraph, last sentence, first clause, it should read "retorted upon" instead of "resorted to."

PROVOST MARSHALS AND CITIZENS TREASON.

The trial of two men—Munday and McPherson—arrested for treason, by the provost marshal of Atlanta—Munday being charged, and correctly so, with, since the federals occupied Atlanta, superintending the shop for making, and trimming, and preserving their (federal) ambulances, and receiving rations from them, and that McPherson was engaged as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, came, recently, before Judge Lochrane, of Macon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was proved, by highly honorable men, among them an honorable officer, that both were true southern men; that they had manifested their loyalty by acts; and that their families were sick, when the confederates left Atlanta, and they thus compelled to stay there, and there must support their families, and it could be done in no other way than the one adopted.

The Judge, in the first place, decided, most emphatically, that provost marshals by the law of our land, have no right to arrest persons outside of the army and navy. If they take such authority, it is an arbitrary assumption of power. Citizens can only be arrested upon warrants issued upon oath, and can only be arrested by the civil officers, and tried before civil courts. These rights are guaranteed in the constitution, and it can only be altered by the people.

He decided further, that these men were not guilty, and ordered them released from custody. In cases where men are compelled to labor to get something to live on, under circumstances where their own government could give them no protection, and in other cases of this kind, the law recognizes the right of the party, "to enter into an agreement of neutrality with the enemy" The law goes further, and when the enemy occupies the town in which a man lives, he may work to live. It is a law of nature, and the law of nations recognizes it. It is nothing more, nor less, than the conquered submitting to the conqueror, and for the time, yielding to the change.

A man liable to military service, and who, without just, or imperative reasons for remaining, volunteers his services, or, by joining the enemy in acts of hostility, or by giving information to the enemy, against his own government, commits treason, and would be justly held responsible for the crime. Any act of aid, or comfort, proceeding from motives of disloyalty, would be treason. Any act of aid, voluntarily done, would be adjudged treason. For it is the solemn duty of every citizen, even when he differs with the public policy of the government, to maintain his fealty, and allegiance to it. It would be impossible to state what act may, or may not be done legitimately. The whole case, with all its reasons, and motives, must be presented, and weighed with the attending circumstances.—*Columbus Sun.*

GOV. BROWN'S (GEORGIA) MESSAGE

The message of the Governor of Georgia commences by a defence of the State against the attacks of the Press for allowing Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities, and while her able-bodied sons were held from the defence of the State and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the defence of their own homes, Georgia was compelled to rely on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost for the overthrow of Sherman. Had he been resisted from the start and forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition, surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of a militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says that there are only 1450 exempts in the State, most of whom are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government who refuse to sell their supplies to indigent families. He complains that the Confederate Government can lock corn cribs and smoke houses against State purchasing officers.

Referring to the Penitentiary he says that more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted, and recommends the death punishment for robbery, house breaking and burning—opposes arming the slaves—believes them more valuable in agricultural pursuits—they don't wish to go in the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear [illegible]

that if they leave, the enemy will make them [illegible] them to take up arms [illegible] their hands. [illegible] normal [illegible] or [illegible], we can't expect them to perform deeds when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children.

It is not reasonable to demand of them. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military people we destroy our theory that they unfold the free. When we arm slaves we abandon slavery. He complains of the usurpations of the Confederate Congress in disproportionate taxation, and says it is much more objectionable by being levied by the votes of men who act without responsibility to constituents. He takes the government to task for alleged abuses, such as illegal impressments, arrests of citizens without authority by Provost Guards, the passport system and the partiality of the government to men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while the poor men are bodily forced into the ranks. He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, traces his military career during the war, claims that our government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and that if the President's policy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction, with or without subjugation. He states that he is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either he would give an earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our arms, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirits of our people and driving them in despair to seek refuge from tyranny by placing themselves under the government they loathe and detest in cure for existing evils. He recommends the repeal of the conscription act and return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by States, the observance of good faith with the soldiers, prompt pay, the abandonment of impressments under act [illegible], and no more representation without constituents, and finally by taking from the President his power as Commander in Chief. He calls for a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution, and closes with the following language: "My destiny is linked with the country. If we succeed, I am a free man—if by the obstinacy and weakness of rulers we fail, a common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark, the tempest howls, the ship is lashed with turbulent waters, the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool, our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must restrain him or the crew must sink together in irretrievable ruin."

HORRORS OF THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 20th

The terrible scenes through which this community has passed since our last issue, can only be conceived by those who witnessed the dreadful reality. The saddest part of all is the loss of life which occurred between eight and nine o'clock Saturday morning, from an accidental explosion of powder and the blowing up of the North-eastern railroad depot. About one hundred and fifty persons—including men, women, and children—were either instantly killed or perished in the flames, and about two hundred wounded. Of the immense destruction of property no estimate can be formed, but it will amount to several millions.

Early Saturday morning, before the retirement of Gen. Hardee's troops, every building, warehouse or shed, stored with cotton, was fired by a guard detailed for that purpose. The engines were brought out; but with the small force at the disposal of the fire department very little else could be done than to keep the surrounding buildings from igniting. On the western side of the city the conflagration raged with great fury. On the wharf of the Savannah railroad depot several hundred bales of cotton were awaiting shipment on the blockade runners; also several thousand bushels of rough rice. On Lucas street leading to the depot, was a shed containing twelve hundred bales of cotton, which, together with several other sheds and buildings filled with cotton, belonging to private parties, fell a prey to the flames. Lucas' mill, containing some 30 thousand bushels of rice, and Mr. R. T. Walker's warehouse at the foot of Broad street, filled with commissary stores were also destroyed

Shortly after eight o'clock occurred the terrible explosion at the North-eastern railroad.—The explosion was tremendous and shook the whole city. It appears, from all accounts, that this dreadful catastrophe, was caused from the careless handling of powder by some boys, taking handfulls and throwing it into the fire at the depot. In doing this they unwittingly laid a train to the apartment in which it was stored. The spectacle which followed was horrible. In an instant the whole building was enveloped in smoke and flames. The cries of the wounded the inability of the spectators to render assistance to those roiling and perishing in the fire, all rendered it a scene of indescribable terror. The flames spread with great rapidity, communicating to the adjoining buildings, including the fine large residence of Dr. Sesman Dess, on the northeast corner of Chapel and Alexander streets, all of which were destroyed. The buildings on the opposite side of the street were soon enveloped in flames, and the fire now become unmanageable.

All the buildings embraced in the area of of four squares on Chapel, Alexander, Washington and Charlotte streets to Calhoun street, with few exceptions, were destroyed. About ten o'clock the fire broke out in the large four story brick building of Madam DuRoe, at the northeast corner of East Bay and Laurens street. This, with the adjoining building on the northeast corner of Minority street, were all burned. Another fire broke out about eleven o'clock in a range of buildings on the west side of Meeting street, next to the court-house. Five buildings were burned, the walls were only left standing.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night, in Ward four, was caused by the burning of the inside of a millinery establishment on King Street.

In addition to the above fires the new bridge from the city to James Island was set on fire, and was still burning on Sunday night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The burning and blowing up of the ironclads Palmetto State, Chicora, and Charleston was a magnificent spectacle. The Palmetto State was the first to explode, and was followed by the the Chicora about 9 o'clock, and the Charleston about 11 o'clock, a. m. The latter it is stated, had twenty tons of gunpowder on board. Pieces of the iron plates, red hot, fell on the wharves and set them on fire. By the active exertions of Superintendent Thomas Turner, the gas works were saved.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 2nd inst., from my stable, in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a dark clay-bank horse; mane and tail darker than his body, a small white speck in one of his eyes, and one of his hind feet partly white. He is heavy built, good qualities, a good brisk walker, small splint on his left leg, and about ten years old.

SOLOMON CHARLES.

February 9, 1865. 40-4t-pd

New Advertisements.

CONCERT!

ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th of March, the BAND of the first North Carolina Battalion, will give a CONCERT, in connection with vocal music, by a number of young ladies, for the benefit of the Hospital at this place.

Admission	$3 00
Gentleman and Lady	$5 00
Children,	$1 00

Doors open at half past 6, p. m.
Concert to commence at 7, p. m.

HEAD QUARTERS, Second Class Home Guards, Forsyth Co. N. C., March 11th, 1865.

ALL persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty in the 2nd Class Home Guards, on account of *disability*, will attend at the Court House, in Winston, on the 31st day of March and the 1st day of April, 1865, to go before the State Medical Board, for the 5th Congressional District, for examination.

All those who fail to attend, will be placed in the first class.

P. E. LIGHT, Captain, Commanding Company 2nd Class, H. G.

One More Call.

THE Tax Collector, Wm. Flynt, Esq., has repeatedly called upon all those who last year furnished their Tithes to Millers, District Agents, &c., and who had not presented the papers, to Mr. Gray, as Tithe Agent, or myself, as County Commissioner, to do so at once, and yet it is not done by all.

Some who have delivered Grain to District Agents or Millers, may be charged as delinquents, and I cannot help them out if they will not come forward with their receipts; and unless they do at once report the fact to me (such as have not done so) I consider myself blameless, if they have to pay the forfeiture.

E. A. VOGLER, County Commissioner.

Salem, March 16th, 1865, 45-tf

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, some wagons to haul SALT from Greensborough,—pay in Salt.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 15, 1865.

Miller's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his customers, and the public generally, that he has completed the rebuilding of his mill dam, and has raised it three feet higher than formerly, which will enable him to run the wheat and corn mills at the same time. The mill is now in full operation.

E. TUCKER.

March 9, 1865.—tf.

For Hire,

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumbrance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field gathering Wheat, Hay, hoeing Corn, &c, and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of house work

Hire will be received in produce only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the 1st of April, 1865. 43-4t-pd

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.

January 5, 1865. 35-tf

Yadkin College,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will open March 1st, 1865, with a full faculty.

A Military Department with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education Terms reasonable.

Address,

REV. G. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.

March 1, 1865. 43-tf

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 8.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c. called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINDSDALE, Asst. Adj General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA January 25, 1865

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers pistols saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them.—I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if this army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments in any instance, officers commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, [illegible] in the Enrolling [illegible] connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau [illegible] the officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, [illegible] to these headquarters. Those persons holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise, and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stephens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C.

By order of J. GORGAS, Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINDSDALE, A A G.

** State papers copy 3 times. Feb 23-12 3t.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASsistant Adjutant General C S P A will relieve Capt Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major. & A. A. Gen'l

Feb 23-12-7t

** State papers copy seven times.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122

* * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall PURCHASE from any soldier his ARMS, UNIFORM, CLOTHING OR ANY PART THEREOF, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C. Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official. JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb. 16-4t

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO. WINSTON, N C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT, Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No 3.

I. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract from General Orders No. I, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865:

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE, Richmond, January 6th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Order No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs thus issued.

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extensions, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier, certified to be incapacitated for duty. Where, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a subordinate, and report to the Board the facts of the case, all of which will be embodied in the certificates of recommendation.

* * * * * *

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not molest employees of the Tax in Kind service, the effects of which will be held responsible that men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The provisions of the above order being perfectly plain it is scarcely necessary to issue any additional instructions upon it.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the directions of Paragraph I.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the mode of proceeding in the cases of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Feb. 9, 1865.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their schedule of prices to govern purchasing agents for the next sixty days, with some considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of late schedule. They [illegible] now being no excuse for holding back the produce so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with liberality and cheerfully [illegible] from their own consumption in aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasp [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible], per pound,	10 00
Chains,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cloth,	woollen for soldier's clothing, 3/4 yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and [illegible] width per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	2 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	[illegible]
Corn,	unshelled, per bush [illegible]	12 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu [illegible]	12 20
Drills,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	80 00
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled per 100 lbs	8 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
Horses	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	250 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	275 00
do	[illegible] per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton 2000 pounds	1,250 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yd	15 00
Kettles,	cast iron, per pound	60
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound,	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1500 00
do	2nd class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	900 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf baled per 100 pounds	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do	baled per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, 3/4 yard wide 7 oz to yard per yard	2 50
do	cotton 7/8 yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	15 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peaches dried,	peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	[illegible]	3 00
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month.	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	6 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	20 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	12 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yd wide 4 1/4 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7/8 yard wide 3 1/2 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 50 lbs	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	[illegible]
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	35 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	3 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	3 75
Ship stuff	good per bushel of 37 lbs	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
Rags,	[illegible]	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100,	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	700 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	13 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	40 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they need to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which, alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their property, their negroes, &c. &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, [illegible]

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the [illegible] day of April [illegible] All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Signed) [illegible], Commissioners of Appraisement for State of North Carolina.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1865.